Positive Danger in EXPERIMENTING with Prof. Hoff's Prescription Unless the Genuine Is Procured.

There are people in this world heartless enough to prey upon the tredulity of men sick unto death who are ready to grasp at straws. They put before the public with alluring statements what are alleged to be cures for consumption. Much valuable time is wasted by patients in experimenting with them. So far as the world of science has been able to ascertain, there is but one cure for consumption, and that is by means of the prescription by Professor Hoff.

The unprecedented success of the genuine Hoff Treatment has excited the avarice and greed of certain unscrupulous parties and led to substitution and imitations purposely intended to mislead the purchaser. While the most flattering tribute which can be made to the sterling worth of the Hoff remedy is imitation, it is unfortunate for the unsuspecting public that these substitutions are imitations in name only of the authorized Hoff Cure. It therefore becomes necessary for us to warn all persons NOT TO ACCEPT ANY "HOFF CURE" UN-LESS THE BOTTLE IS STAMPED WITH THE REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF PROFESSOR HOFF AS REPRODUCED BE-

As showing that it is positively dangerous to take imitations of the genuine Hoff Cure these letters are eloquent:

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New Yorki

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New Yorki

Dear Sirs—I have sent to you for analysis a bottle of medicine claiming to be the Hoff Consumption Cure. Whatever is in the medicine came very near killing the lady that was taking it, and as she got and was taking it on my recommendation. I had to take this censure. If you will tell me what the contents and why it should affect her in such a manner, you will confer a favor, for I do not want to BE THE CAUSE OF ANY ONE'S LOSING A LIFE. My son is gaining slowly. The Hoff's has done its work for his lungs. Do you think the medicine company (that put up the spurious article) can be sued for fraud? Don't think I am trying to impose on your kindness—It is for the sake of suffering humanity. I write to you as if you were my son's physicians, for if it had not been for what was published in the Examiner my son would have been taken from me. MRS. H. E. CROWELL, 6 Henrietta square, San Francisco.

NOTE-The bottle forwarded by Mrs. Crowell was thoroughly analyzed in our laboratory. It was put up and sold to an unsuspecting woman as the genuine Hoff Consumption Cure. One of the most important ingredients called for by Professor Hoff's prescription was missing, and a dangerous substitute had been added. The result of this substitution is told in the above letter. This case but emphasizes what we have said before—that it is dangerous to buy the prescription unless it bears the triangular trade mark of the American Bureau. Mrs. Crowell had procured the Hoff cure from us by mail which benefited her son.

Here is another result of getting the wrong medicine:

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New York:

Gentlemen—Inclosed find \$1.00, for which please send me a bottle of Professor Hoff's Consumption Cure. A druggist in our city claimed that he could compound the prescription, and I allowed him to do so. Before I had taken it a week I became fearfully bloated, and thought my end had come. I have derived great benefit from the two bottles I procured from you, so please send with as little delay as possible. BRANTLEY P. SEY-MOUR, 211 East 32d st., Savannah, Ga.

Look for the trade mark! Insist on getting the RIGHT MEDI-CINE. Read this letter from a man who used the GENUINE HOFF

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New York:

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New York:

Gentlemen—I write to let you know that your remedy is curing me of a bronchial asthma of nine years' standing. Since taking the Professor Hoff Cure for Consumption I can say I feel like a new man. My appetite is just grand; sleep good and feel refreshed in the morning. Asthma has entirely disappeared; I can now taste and smell and breathe easily. Tightness across the chest and pleurisy gone. Feel one hundred per cent better. If you can compare health with wealth, your Hoff's Cure is worth its weight in diamonds. I gave up all hope until I got hold of your medicine, but now I have patience and look forward to a permanent cure. I have new hope, new courage. I feel my strength returning and all my symptoms gone. If this is not a sure sign of returning health I do not know what is. You can publish this and my name if you please, as I am overjoyed. I will answer all inquiries to all who are in doubt of my cure if they inclose a stamp for postage. JAMES MADDEN, Elmwood place, Ohio.

"I WOULD BE GONE A GOOD WHILE." Here is a pathetic letter from a man who looked over the chasm into the deep abyss whose depths the eyes of mortals cannot measure. He is still oppressed by the memory of the awful situation in

which he found himself, but his heart is filled with

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Dear Sirs—Inclosed find \$5.00, for which please send me six bottles of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption, as I will continue to take it for a long while. I am pretty well now, and have started to work once in a while, and that is something nobody around here thought I would be able to do any more. My lungs are getting real good again, and if I continue to take this remedy for about six months or a year I am sure there is hope of being completely cured, although I do not expect it to be done at once, as it will take time for a case like mine. If it does cure me it will be well recommended right here in this town. It is already, as the people know how far down I was, and now I am working again. I am asked daily what is bringing me about again, and I have given out the booklets. I am very thankful that I found out about this cure, or I would be gone this good while.

ROBERT A. DIXLER,

416 Hamilton St., Harrisburg, Pa.

SAID HE WOULD DIE. It takes but a short space of time for the good effects of the Hoff medicine to become apparent, as

this statement shows: Messrs, Bendiner & Schlesinger:

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger:
Gentlemen-Inclosed find money order for \$1 for a bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption. Kindly mail medicine as soon as possible.

I was bedfast, and the physician informed my relatives that I would die in a few weeks. I am now finishing the second bottle of the Hoff remedy, and able to walk. Appetite splendld and have gained in fiesh. My cough grows lighter each week and I expectorate less. The medicine has worked wonders in a short period of time.

BDMUND BRUSSELS.

33 South Yellow Spring st., Springfield, Ohio.

PASSING IT ON. Even in places which have become famous as resorts for the cure of Consumption the fame of the medicine is rapidly extending, inasmuch as it cures patients in such places after the climate has failed

Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger Gentlemen-I inclose New York draft for one dollar for one bottle of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption. I wish to try the medicine on the recommendation of a gentleman who claims to have been cured of an absolutely hopeless case (according to the statements of his physician) by the use of the Hoff remedy. Yours very truly,

L. O. MUIR, Tucson, Aris.

HAD A CHANCE TO KNOW.

Ministers' wives secure an intimate knowledge of the trials and tragedies of life in their work as their husbands' helpmeets, and their opinions as to the merits of things are usually well founded. Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger;

Dear Sirs—I am in a position, I believe, to speak positively of the wonderful merit of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption, handled by you, from seeing its curative powers in behalf of a young lady, a member of my husband's church, who was given up by the doctors, and given only a few days to live.

Were I not very optimistic regarding the merits of the remedy I would not write you. Mrs. REV. M. E. SHILE, Watford, Ont.

GOOD CAUSE TO FEEL BLUE.

Women have been almost as interested in this landable co-operation as men. The work of this one will bear fruit for coming generations: Messrs. Bendiner & Schlesinger,
Dear Sirs-Please send me at once two bottles of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption.
I am not using all this medicine myself. Indeed, I only take the Cure occasionally. I have been "passing it along" to those who need it. It is a wonderful cure.
A week ago Saturday my attention was called to a young man passing the house. He was losing flesh, hollow-eyed, coughed and had grown so weak that during the day he would fall asleep at his work, exhausted. His friends and himself were "blue." I told him of what the medicine had done for me and gave him a part of my bottle. Last Saturday he stopped to have me order a bottle for him. "It's all right. I only cough two or three times a day. I feel stronger; look at my eyes," he said.
He did look better. He and his friends had have He did look better. He and his friends had hope written all over their faces.

I have two other patients who have taken a new lease of life. ALICE RIGDEN, Ottawa, Ill.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR CURED

CRUCIAL TEST OF THE FAMOUS HAMMANN CASE-NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PRACTICALLY IN-

DORSES THE HOFF CURE.

CONSUMPTIVES

Frederick Hammann's life has been insured. One of the most careful and conservative insurance companies in the world has just issued the

policy. Less than two years ago condemned to die with consumption and sent to Vienna by the New York Journal as a test case to be treated by Professor Hoff, this young man is now declared to be a first

The New York Life Insurance Company, an or-

The New York Life Insurance Company, an organization of the greatest magnitude, which makes a business to examine men with reference to their prospects of long life, has made a thorough and searching examination of Frederick mmann and declares that he is physically sound.

This is a crucial test. Persons with lungs which are even weak are refused day after day by the New York Life Insurance Company and the other great life insurance organizations.

Hundreds of men who have never had consumption are today unable to secure such policies as the one just issued to Hammann, because of their PREDISPOSITION TO CONSUMPTION.

The highest form of insurance policy known was issued to Hammann. It is not one about which there can be any quibbling. It is what is known as a "twenty payment" policy.

AND IT IS INCONTESTABLE. That fact is set forth in large type in the policy itself. The New York Life Insurance Company has set itself on rec-

ord as willing to keep Hammann's insurance in effect so long as the premiums are paid. It has voluntarily bound itself not to contest the policy. No sort of examination from a scientific staudpoint, no statement from physicians and analytical chemists, could have the weight with the lay mind that this simple insurance policy has in emphasizing the fact that consumption is curable and that the Professor Hoff treatment is curing it.

IT AMOUNTS TO A PUBLIC INDORSEMENT BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE LARGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION ON EARTH, OF THE GENUINE EFFICACY OF THE PROFESSOR HOFF CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

TION ON EARTH, OF THE GENUINE EFFICACY OF THE PROFESSOR HOFF CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WHERE IT ANNUALLY TURNS DOWN HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BECAUSE THEIR LUNGS ARE WEAK AND THEY ARE LIABLE TO DEVELOP CONSUMPTION, THE COMPANY PROMPTLY AND WITHOUT QUESTION ISSUES ONE OF ITS VERY BEST POLICIES TO THE ONE INDIVIDUAL SELECTED FROM ALL THE CONSUMPTIVES OF NEW YORK AS THE BEST TEST CASE TO SEND TO PROFESSOR HOFF. The issuance of the policy is more than a certificate that he is positively cured. It is the best certificate obtainable that he has the prospect of a long life before him.

IF THERE HAD BEEN THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF THE CONSUMPTION GERMS REMAINING OR IF THE RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE HAD LEFT HIS SYSTEM IN SUCH A DEPLETED CONDITION THAT A RETURN OF THE DISEASE WAS TO BE FEARED, THE POLICY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

On his return to America Hammann, by his own choice, became connected with the American Bureau of the Professor Hoff Cure for Consumption, established at that time. His cure was first a marvel to American physicians and scientists, and then was halled as the light by which all sufferers from the dread disease might set their courses to a certain delivery.

Hammann tries, as a self-imposed task, to answer every letter that is sent to him. Having gone through the dreadful experience himself, he makes it the purpose of his life to ald in saving the lives of others.

HUNDREDS OF SIMILAR CASES

It must not be inferred that Hammann's case is the only one of the kind. There have been hundreds of patients in America cured at their homes by the Professor Hoff Cure for Consumption. through the agency of the American Bureau, established for the dissemination of the medicine upon Hammann's return to this country. Robert Anton of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, tried in vain

to get life insurance. He tried Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption, and a year later was accepted by the great Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. after a rigid examination by the very physician who treated him without success Mr. Anton tells of his case in the following

Bendiner & Schlesinger, New York:

Gentlemen—Inclosed find \$5.00, for which please send me six bottles of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption. Many of my friends nere look to me to supply them with the medicine, and I try always to have a bottle or two extra on hand, so that whenever some one who may hear its praises from some one who heartily recommends it can come right to me and get it at once without waiting to send.

Every person here, without exception, who is using the medicine is being benefited by it, and know it and say so. Three who tried it came to me in less than a week and said that they noticed a relief from it, and it did them a great deal of good.

good.

The next time I write I hope to be able to send in a buxe: of unsolicited testimonials, and we are only delaying that we may be sure of its benefits. A man here who is taking it has suffered for twenty years from catarrh and asthma every summer, but since taking Professor Hoff's remedy he has not suffered this summer, and is able to work, which he never did a summer before.

Another here has been given up by the doctor and has been using whisky. He began the remedy

and was improving very slowly. Now he is able to walk, and before he was unable to go out of the house. He was almost dead. He told me last Saturday that it was the greatest medicine he had Saturday that it was the greatest medicine he had ever seen.

I WAS EXAMINED FOR INSURANCE AND PASSED ALL RIGHT IN THE METROPOLITAN by the doctor who had given me medicine about a year ago without any relief, and I told him it was all due to Professor Hoff's remedy, as I am now perfectly free of Catarrh and all throat and lung troubles.

I feel it is my duty to recommend this medicine every time I can for if I had got it in time I could have saved about \$140 for doctors. ROBT. ANTON, 5 So. Catherine st., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

PERILOUS SEASON IS NOW AT HAND. CONSUMPTION OFTEN EXISTS WITHOUT BE-

The season of treacherous changes, of coughs and colds and catarrh and consumption, is just now sending out its advance storms, its thaws and floods, scattering the germs with the utmost impartiality wherever a human system is in a receptive meet.

TRAYING ITS PRESENCE.

DELAY presents the real danger from consumption since Professor Hoff published his priceless discovery and dedicated it to the interests of science. It is the early case that responds immediately to the treatment—that stage of the disease where those sufferers who can afford it hasten far removed from home. How pitiful and useless are these pilgrimages in search of a cure which forever cludes its pursuers?

First there is a feeling of weariness, easily recognizable; a feeling of languor and sensitiveness to

cold and exertion, which are the forerunners of the first stages of consumption. At this stage Professor Hoff's Cure gives immediate results. FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CATARRH REQUIRE BUT A FEW WEEKS' TREATMENT.

A FEW WEEKS' TREATMENT.

It has been demonstrated that with the chronic cough or the chronic cold which does not give way to ordinary treatment there is more than the usual chance that there are germs present. It is not necessary even to look for the cough. Frequently a continued running of the nose is a symptom which should not be unnoticed. A cough must be regarded as only one of the most prominent symptoms, but not necessarily present. Loss of appetite may indicate the presence of consumption in its unsuspected form. A feeling of weariness after the slightest exercise is present in a majority of cases of latent consumption. Persistent or even slight rise in temperature without apparent cause is another symptom, often attributed to something else.

But one way exists to cope with latent con-sumption. That is, if there is the slightest ground to suspect the presence of the disease, to begin at once with the Hoff prescription, which cured Hammann, and which works a cure in every case where the diagnosis is doubtful.

HOW TO GET THE REMEDY.



PROFESSOR HOFF desires his cure to be in the hands of every sufferer. It is humanity's medicine.

For \$1.00

We will mail a bottle of Professor Hoff's Cure for Consumption, con-. taining one month's treatment.

Six Bottles for \$5.00. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED THAT THIS TRIANGULAR TRADE MARK IS ON EVERY BOTTLE, AS NO OTHER MEDICINE IS AUTHORIZED BY THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF THE PROFESSOR HOFF CURE.

American Bureau.

Bendiner & Schlesinger,

Third Avenue and 10th Street, New York.

Mr. Hammann, the New York American and Journal Test Case, is and has been connected with the American Bureau since his return from Prof. Hoff, and will answer all correspondence. He cautions the public that his name has been used without authority by concerns distributing medicine not authorized by the American Bureau's Genuine Prof. Hoff's Cure.

THERE IS NEVER A FREE OFFER on the part of the GENUINE HOFF CURE. Other Hoff cures not bearing the triangular trade mark are not the authentic preparation authorized by the American Bureau.

You can obtain the GENUINE HOFF CURE at most drug stores. The great body of honorable druggists do not stoop to substitution by selling something

"just as good" that means more profit to them. The GENUINE HOFF CURE can always be procured of the well-known druggists, F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Corner 9th and F Streets N. W.

EDWARD H. KOSS, Corner 7th Street and Florida Avenue N. W.

A 64-PAGE BOOK OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM BRONCHIAL TROUBLES CAN BE HAD FREE BY CALLING ON THESE DRUGGISTS.

PROPOSAL TO INSTALL SUBTER-RANEAN OBSERVATORIES.

DEPTHS OF THE EARTH

Instruments to Be Lowered Into Deep Borings-Temperature of the Interior.

From the Literary Digest.

A proposal to install several hundred subterranean observatories at depths of anywhere from a few hundred yards to a mile or so, may appear sufficiently startling. It ceases to be so, however, when we learn that the observers themselves are to be on the earth's surface; it is only their instruments that it is proposed to place so far under ground, and these may be lowered into borings such as are now made for artesian wells. The principal measurements would be of temperature; but it is claimed by M. A. Laisant, who advocates the plan, that its results would add greatly to our knowledge of the earth's crust and its phenomena, both normal and arnormal. M. Laisant sets forth his plan in La Raison In an article quoted in the Revue Scien

tifique. He says:
"While astronomical instruments involve considerable expense on account of their high precision, the apparatus in use for meteorological observations cost much less, and this would also be true for those that would be employed in subterranean obser-vation. It would be sufficient to sink at a certain number of properly chosen points holes in the same manner as artesian wells, or, still better, in the way that is used in America to bore for petroleum. The depth would be more or less considerable according to the region and the nature of the geological strata; it should be governed by data known to science, but should in general be as great as possible. It would probably not be chimerical to think of reaching a depth of several kilometers in some places, while in others a few hundred meters might suffice.

Geologist to Be Consulted.

"As to the locations of the borings and their number, here, too, the geologists can furnish the necessary indications. We should note here that deep borings, while in course of making, will give interesting replicated by geological information, since they will fur-hish continuously specimens of the strata traversed, which may be studied and analyzed. When the boring has once been fin-ished, it will be easy to introduce into it measuring apparatus, and especially ther-mometers. The study of the pressure at these great depths, that of the composition of the gases that are encountered, the electric and magnetic state of the medium, and other elements, will possess equally great interest. With the registering apparatus now at our disposal, most of the indications mentioned will be easy to obtain, when the installation has once been made, without the necessity of displacing the instruments.

"When a large part of the surface of the globe has thus been covered with subter-ranean observatories properly located, the systematic centralization of the observa-tions and daily exchanges of them will soon furnish an important contribution to ter-restrial physics, and we shall see that there is a necessary correlation between the variations of temperature, pressure, etc., at the different spots and also between these variations and certain exterior phenomena. "Such an organization should involve no weighty sacrifice, in comparison with the expense for instance of astronomical charges." expense, for instance, of astronomical ob-servations. Nevertheless, that it may be truly useful, an international understanding would be necessary, and that perhaps would not be without difficulty.

International Agreement. "Meanwhile, before any international

agreement has been made, the countries that begin the organization of underground observation will make a useful preparation for such an agreement and for the development of the new science of which we have been speaking. They will be doing in this matter what the United States has done for meteorology. It seems to us that France ought to take the initiative. Either on the soil of continental France or in some of its colonies, she might well begin by the installation of a few observatories. by the installation of a few observatories, whose number could be increased later. We have said that it would be the task of the geologists to indicate the proper localities for the borings. But it is evident that it will be specially important to place these in regions where the soil exhibits peculiar phenomena. Thus, for instance, the neighborhood of Vichy and, in general, places that contain hot springs, should receive at-tention. It is the same with old volcanic regions, like the mountains of Auvergne and certain parts of the Cevennes."

Scientific Comment.

Commenting on M. Laisant's proposition,

the Revue Scientifique says: "This proposal to install subterranean observatories is original and should be fertile. It responds to precise indications; its realization will give valuable results without any doubt; and, finally, its material execution will be relatively easy. There seems to be no reason why it should not be carried out at the initiative either of governments or learned societies. But it is so difficult to make the first step outside of the beaten paths, both for individuals and for bodies of persons, that we are not astonished to find that this beauty ideas. astonished to find that this happy idea of M. Laisant has not yet met with a response. We are waiting for it to come back to us from our neighbors of the east or the west, systematized and on the way to application. Then every one will find that it is as simple as it is excellent.'

Razing Manila's Wall. From the Manila American.

The walls are going. They are to be pulled down at last. The eye sore of the city of Manila has been condemned and the disease and pest-breeding moat will in the near future be but a part of ancient history. The walls of the walled city along the river are to be torn down. In place will be put a road and the land improved. The moat alongside of the walls will be

This was what the civil commission determined upon last night. They passed an act late yesterday that a part of the wall should be taken down and improvements should be taken down and improvements made. From the Almacen gate (the arsenal) to the Santo Domingo gate the walls are to be razed and a plendid river wall is to be built at the edge of the river. An outline of the plan has already been prepared. The plan shows the great amount of land that is to be reclaimed. This land will be at the disposal of the civil commission and it is understood that after commission and it is understood that after the roadway has been widened the river wall will be used as a landing place. The street running past the Intendencia building and the Avuntamiento is to be widened and the wall facing the bay of Manila is to be cut so that the street will pass straight through from the bridge of Spain to the Malacon driveway.

No Sunday Cars for Dundee.

heard, until, alas! one fateful day when the officials discovered that the system was not self-sustaining. After lowering the fares the doughty councilors, as they call their aldermen, dare not raise them again. The simplest and easiest way to make ends meet seemed to be the inau-guration of a Sunday service, and so the proposition was launched. It was finally agreed to poll the voters by sending out re-turn postal cards. Then the fun began. The local newspapers were deluged with letters, one set crying out against the dese-cration of the Sabbath and another set trying to prove that there wasn't really such a thing as the Sabbath; that the world wasn't made in six days; that there wasn't anything in the Scriptures against Sunday trolleys, and so on and so forth.

Well, there were 24,026 postal cards issued. Of these 11,461 came back marked against Sunday cars and 9,324 in favor of

them. Thirty-one persons spoiled the cards and over 3,000 did not respond. The announcement of the result was greeted with great jubilation by the champions of the Sabbath, but, curiously enough, the minority now appear to be bent on taking the aggressive. whereas they were apathetic and listless before the vote, while the other people were hustling like beavers. It is said that the Sabbatarians stole a march on their sleeping opponents by visiting the houses of people who didn't care a rap about the question one way or another and marking their cards for them.

Things a Yankee Can Do. From Harper's Magazine.

The Englishman has none of that allaround mental activity which distinguishes the American. He knows only one thingthat by which he earns his living, and he does not desire to know anything else; far less is he ashamed of not knowing it. A London policeman, if you ask him about some distant street or building of importance, will reply civilly, but unabashed, "I can't tell you, sir; that is not in my beat." An American policeman would know the fact, and if he did not know it he would feel called upon to apologize for his ignor-

In a remote Maine village there was recently some occasion for a plumber, and a very good one was forthwith improvised from a carpenter. Such a thing would be impossible in England. Many a New Eng-land farmer can build or repair his barn, paint and plaster his house, "tinker" his filled in after drainage pipes have been laid and Passig river will be dredged and a strong river wall put in place.

This most alongside of the walls will be mowing machine, shoe his horse, doctor his cow, break his colt, row or sail his boat, "butcher" his pig, shear his sheep, skin a fox, track a deer, hive bees, serve as guide or lumberman, play the fiddle, solve a problem in arithmetic, make a good speech in town meeting and do a hundred other things besides. There is probably other things besides. There is probably not a man in all England who can do half so many things. The American is quick witted, has far more general intelligence and information and is therefore by far a better workman.

German Forebodings. From the Vienna Tagblatt.

Never before have the affairs of England and the United States so largely occupied the mind and feelings of the Germans as at present. And likewise, unceasingly, public opinion on the other side both of the channel and the Atlantic is concerned with German doings. Everywhere there is manifest a feeling of mistrust unknown heretofore, and a note of spite is more and more clear-ly distinguishable in the passionate discus-sions. The Germanic world seems to have a foreboding of coming tragic events.

EFFECTS OF THE RACES ON YOUTHFUL MINDS.

Young Man Rescued From the Down Hill Route Through His Love of Hunting.

"'Lost on the races' and 'played the horses' is often stated by way of comment in connection with suicides and criminal trials," said a former resident of Washington to a Star reporter, "and when I see such phrases my mind reverts to the bitter experience through which I passed in this city some twenty years ago. Thank God! it is but a memory now, and though I am much poorer in this world's goods, I feel a satisfaction which no money can give.

"You know my son, and what a promising boy he was; but you ought to see, him now. He was at the time I speak of his mother's idol-and mine, too, for that matter-and now he is our pride and joy; but it makes me shudder when I think of the few months in which he sowed his wild oats.

"Just as he had reached manhood, with an education fitting him for the profession he seemed ambitious to enter as his life work, he fell. I had secured him a position, and he started with every promise of reaching a high rank. Then came the races, and he became infatuated, soon losing all sight of his work, and was not long in becoming a well-known figure among the

"In a few months his money was gone and he was broke. Then he commenced to borrow from any who would lend, and give due bills here, there and everywhere. Not only this, but he became so much addicted to drink that he seldom came home sober, and many and many a time I would go out, find him and bring him home.

"Yes, I did more than many a father would do. More than once have I taken him from the gutter into which he had fallen and shouldered him and carried him to hed. Why for months my whole occur

to bed. Why, for months my whole occupation was the care of my unfortunate boy. His due bills I took up when I could trace them, and night after night mother and I sat up, anxiously awaiting his unsteady steps. His conduct was telling on the health of his mother. I could not rest, my business left me, and the money we paid to cover his shortcomings greatly reduced us in circumstances. We were not far from being financially wrecked. "Did I chide and upbraid him? Did I take the advice of neighbors and send

him away? No; I did neither, for when sober he knew as well as I did that he was doing wrong, and when drunk any savice would make him worse. One Redeeming Trait. "My boy," continued the old gentleman,

'fortunately had a trait which led to his reformation. He was inordinately fond of hunting, and was a crack shot. I thought of this, and at breakfast one morning 1 dropped a remark about a desire I had to take a hunting trip in the northwest;

THE GAMBLING FEVER of putting the boy to work in the west at the end of the trip. The next day we started, and in a day or two arrived at the camp. Here, fortunately, were some business men, one of them heavily engaged in pork packing, and when we broke camp, finding that my son was out of employment, he offered him a position in his office. The boy at once accepted and went with him to his home and I returned to Washington. It was not long before we was devoting himself to the interests of I his employer and that he appreciated his position. He soon received an advance in salary, and mother subsequently dis-covered that he was getting interested in a lady boarder. It was not long before he wrote me of this lady, asking my advice as to proposing to her, assuring me that she was all that he could wish as a helpmate and inclosed her picture. I was telegram, 'Pitch in and win, and God bless

"This he did, and but a few weeks elapsed until the invitation to the wedding came, and then he surprised us one evening by entering his old home with his bride. They spent but a few hours with us, both being anxious to return to start housekeeping. "I was very glad the boy had so happily married, though my circumstances had so changed that I was glad to accept some changed that I was glad to accept some light employment in one of the Atlantic coast cities. In the course of a few months my wife and I noted the near approach of the fiftieth anniversary of our wedding, and discussed how and when we should celebrate it. brate it. When I suggested that we go and see son, my wife agreed, and we went, informing him of our intentions.

The Contrast.

"We arrived the day before the anniversary and soon felt at home—that is, we had the range of the house, which we had just learned was the wife's contribution, of which fact she had kept my boy in ignorance till after the bridal trip.

"At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the dining room was opened, and there was a scene which I had never seen surpassed, though I have dined at such places as Delmonico's. have dined at such places as Delmonico's. To say we were surprised is mild. You may believe that we enjoyed the dinner, but when the dessert came I broke down. Before wife and me were placed gilded chocolate pigs, and in the mouth of each was a fifty-dollar gold note. When I realized that it had been but a few short years that this fine-looking, elegantly dressed gentleman, who but a few years before was on the downward path, fast ruining himself and us, had lost all interest in horses and was able with his fair young wife to set was able with his fair young wife to set before us such a dinner for our golden wed-ding, I cried, and I am not ashamed of it."

Spontaneous Combustion. From Cassier's Magazine.

Damp lampblack will ignite from the sun's rays. The same can be said of cotton waste moist with lard or other animal oil. Lampblack and a little oil or water will, under certain conditions, ignite spontaneously. Nitric acid and charcoal create spontaneous combustion. New printers' ink on paper when in contact with a hot steam pipe will ignite quickly. Boiled linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts on cotton waste will ignite in a few hours under a mild heat, and will in time create enough heat to ignite spontaneously. Bituminous coal should not be stored where it will come in contact with wooden

oily waste which is not infrequently thrown among them adds to the danger of fire from this source. The sweepings from the machine shop, if kept on hand, should never be placed over iron shavings. The mass of disintegrated iron is enough to incite heat and combustion. Iron and steel filings and turnings when mixed with oil will ignite spontaneously after becoming damp. A steam pipe against wood will cause the latter to ignite spontaneously after being carbonized, particularly if sucreasing the heat temperature.

History of the Lance.

From the Chicago News. Abolition of the lance in the British army has brought out many comments on its history. Prince Raymond Montecucoli, one of the most brilliant military commanders of his day, called the lance the queen of weapons and also the most ancient. It was used by the Greeks and Romans, and later by the knights of the middle ages. Charles VIII of France seems to have been the first to introduce a regular lancer regiment into his army. The corps was abolished by Henry IV owing to the difficulty of finding men to serve. So lancers disappeared from the French army until the Napoleonic wars. In the meantime Frederick the Great, hav-ing seen the excellent use made of the weapon by the Poles, had armed part of his cavalry with the lance, and had ultimately formed a regiment of uhlans. After the partition of Poland in 1807 many Poles entered the French service, and a body of Polish light horse was formed, which Na-poleon in 1809 made into a regiment of lancers. A year later Napoleon formed a second regiment of lancers out of part of the royal Dutch guard. This arming of cavalry with the lance proved so successful that Napoleon created more lancer regi-ments and attached one to each division of cavalry. England did not make any

Population of China. From the Philadelphia Record.

lancer regiments until after Waterloo.

Some doubt has been thrown by recent travelers upon the correctness of the accepted notion that China is a land of teeming population. It has been asserted that the human hives along the seaboard and the great rivers of China ought not to be taken as basis for estimates; that in those parts of the empire which lie off the main routes of traffic (the natural and artificial watercourses) the population of China is comparatively thin. A census recently taken by the Peking government for the purpose of assessing taxes to meet the indemnity payments seems, however, to prove the accuracy of the older estimates. The the accuracy of the older estimates. The census shows that the eighteen provinces of China proper contain 407,737,305 inhabitants; that Manchurla has 8,500,000 and Mongolia, Thibet and Chinese Turkestan a little over 10,000,000. The total population of the empire is 426,447,325, according to this enumeration. The absolute reliability of Asiatic statistics is questioned; neverof Asiatic statistics is questioned; never-theless, the agreement of the results of the census with the accepted estimates is so close as to invite confidence. The state-ment that the Chinese empire contains one-third of the human race will hereafter be regarded more than ever as an approximate truth.

Reports of Losses Exaggerated. "Despite the reports to the contrary, I

No Sunday Cars for Dundee.

From the New York Tribune.

Glasgow and Edinburgh and a number of smaller towns have Sunday cars, but Dundee, the third city of Scotland, will have none of them. The trolley system in the operated by the municipality. Dundonians were not affected by the Sunday car fever apparently satisfied to have one day in the apparently satisfied to have one day in the week when the gong of the trolley was not with the carried and note of spite is more and more clear ly distinguishable in the passionate discussions. The Germanic world seems to have a foreboding of coming tragic events.

The Germanic world seems to have a foreboding of coming tragic events.

Fashion's Freaks.

From the London Ladies' Field.

There are places which are chic to go to and places which are chic to go to any long of the trolley was not when the gong of the trolley was not when the sum that should he partitions or column or against warm baving heard that some of my acquaints along the arguantity of the northwest; having heard that some of unput that the cattle losses by the winter anges are very small," and the cattle losses by the winter anges for a long period. If piled in the passionate discussions. The northwest; and partitions or column or against warm boller setting or steam pipes. This coal that the cattle losses when the sound in the northwest; and that the c think it will be found that the cattle losses

OLIVE OIL Is the Best Remedy for Cuts and Bruises of Any Kind.

Every one knows ho wfrequent bruises are in children and adults. Chidren frequently get them by falling, and adults in the course of their day's work. These bruises, which are formed by the filtration of blood into the network of the tissues, often assume the appearance of a blackish ecchymosis, which is treated with Goulard water and resting the contused part, combined with a light pressure of strips of wadding or with a stronger pressure by placing a coin over the spot. The swelling quickly turns to violet, then to blue-green and yellow, and loses its color by degrees, until the blood in the tissue is absorbed. To all these methods M. Camescasse of Arnoult has added another, which is said to be greatly preferable to any. It consists in simply covering the bruise with olive oil. By this means the pain is quieted, the swelling subsides, and the subsequent eachy mosis is avoided. It renders any sort of massage entirely superfluous; an anointing with the lightest and softest woman's hand is all that is necessary. The only incon-venience of this method occurs when the bruise is broken, and even in surities efficacious provided that it is or followed by an antiseptic was is best that the anointing should as soon as possible after the base, but even after a lapse of several hours there

In what way does the oil act? M. Cames casse himself declares that he has not the slightest idea. He confines himself to the calling to mind that, in the middle ages, anointing with oil was regarded as sovereign dressing for the "battered bodies of poor knights," and that athletes anointed themselves with oil both before and after entering the arena—a clear proof of the curative properties of olive oil, known for many centuries. Olive oil, moreover, is not the only topical remedy for bruises. Fresh butter has long been used by mothers to relieve the pain and cure the bruises which occur on the foreheads of their young children. The action of butter can no more be scientifically explained than that of oil. But in any case the fact is beyond question; it is, therefore, as well to recall to mind the good effects that can be obtained from these fatty substances in the treatment of brulses, of whatever nature they may be.

is no reason to despair of effecting a com

Morgan's Gold Service. From the New York Press.

Although nearly all of J. Pierpont Morgan's art treasures are in his London house, the contents of his Madison avenue home are sufficiently valuable to cause the employment of a watchman, who never leaves the dining and drawing rooms unguarded. Mr. Morgan's most precious antiques are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but the great mahogany sideboard bears the gold service given to him by William H. Vanderbilt when he (Morgan) sold large blocks of New York Central stock in Europe. This gold service is said to have cost \$50.000. gold service is said to have cost \$50,000, and in a way is identified closely with the success of Mr. Morgan. After the Central sale he forged to the front as the world's greatest financier. The service is a repro-duction of one in the British royal family. It consists of tureen, vegetable dishes and platters. The Morgans are not fond of display, and seldom use the gold plates. How-ever, when Mrs. Morgan entertains, the bottom of the tureen is used to hold flowers in the center of the table. The table service in ordinary use in the Morgan home is simple. The dishes are plain white and gold, although of excellent quality.

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